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SELECTED RADIO AND PRESS COMMENTARIES 14 MAY-2 JUNE 1983

Andropov's Responses Discussed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1347 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME) -- The press is continuing to comment extensively on the responses made by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to questions from representatives of a number of social organizations of Finland.

In his responses, the Soviet leader again confirmed that the elimination of nuclear danger is the most important direction of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the newspaper UNEN pointed out in its international review. The party and government organ singled out Yu. Andropov's words stating that "The best resolution of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe would be the complete liberation of the European continent from medium-range as well as tactical nuclear weapons. This is the real road to a nuclear-free Europe." Yuriy Andropov's responses are full of great concern for the preservation and protection of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, and for delivering humanity from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, the newspaper wrote.

Mongolian Youth for Peace

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: Mongolian young people are marking their highest forum--the 18th Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League--with a worthy contribution to the universal campaign for peace and security of peoples, for strengthening the relaxation of international tensions, for halting the arms race, and for disarmament. The young people of Socialist Mongolia, loyal to the work of peace and friendship among peoples and the principles of proletarian internationalism, speak out consistently for the successful implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the MPRP and the Mongolian government.

The thousands of Mongolian young people fully approve and support the proposal for mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, put forth at the 18th MPRP Congress. On the eve of the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), the Mongolian

Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee sent a letter to the WFDY Secretariat concerning the MPR's proposal for strengthening peace in Asia. In response, Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the WFDY, expressed complete support of the Mongolian government's initiative. The Mongolian proposal also received high praise from the participants in an advisory conference of representatives of youth organizations of Asia and the Pacific and members of the WFDY, which was held in Tashkent in 1982.

With the aim of successful realization of our country's new peaceful initiative, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and the Union of Mongolian Students put forth a proposal this year to convene an international conference in 1984 with the motto "For Peace and Security in Asia". All this provides graphic evidence of the fact that the youth of People's Mongolia see as their main task further expansion of the struggle to establish and strengthen peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. Mongolian young people are continuing to broaden cooperation with youth and youth organizations in fraternal socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, which is in the vanguard of the universal campaign for peace on earth and international security, and for averting the threat of nuclear war.

Lebanese-Israeli Peace Agreement

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1346 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 May (MONTSAME) -- The so-called Lebanese-Israeli "Peace Agreement", imposed on Beirut by Tel-Aviv and Washington, is a peace-making mask that conceals the true intention of the United States and Israel to continue their hegemonistic policies in regard to Arab countries, to strengthen their military presence, and to use the territory of Lebanon as a base for their invasions of other countries in the Middle East, especially neighboring Syria, a Mongolian radio commentary noted.

It is completely obvious that the "Peace Agreement" exerts flagrant pressure on Lebanon by infringing on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this independent state. At the same time it creates a real threat and fans the fire of a new war in this explosive region.

The Mongolian radio commentator wrote that the United States is deliberately aggravating the situation in the Arab world, by trying to break up the Arab states and isolating Lebanon from its Arab allies. With this aim, the "Peace Agreement" was imposed on Beirut according to Washington's scenario, and is nothing more than a capitulatory separate bargain according to the Camp David model.

The MPR community believes that the very fact of the signing of such an agreement is evidence that American imperialism and Israeli Zionism are striving to impose on international relations their own conditions for a Middle East "settlement", which correspond only to the interests of American monopolies and the military and strategic doctrine of the United States.

The Mongolian community speaks out firmly in favor of establishing lasting peace and justice in the Middle East, which corresponds equally to the

interests of all Arab states and to the standards of international law, the Mongolian radio commentator emphasized.

Soviet Initiatives Discussed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 May (MONTSAME) -- The newspaper UNEN wrote today about the new peaceful Soviet initiatives. In an editorial, the party and government organ emphasized the lasting significance for the contemporary world of the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet government to secure universal peace.

The historic program of peace for the 1980s, put forth at the 26th CPSU Congress, serves the work of protecting humanity from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The unilateral commitment of the Soviet Union against first use of nuclear weapons is evidence of supreme responsibility for the fate of peoples, and is confirmation of the fact that peace and socialism are inseparable. Also of exceptional importance is the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, in which timely peaceful initiatives are formulated, UNEN wrote.

The newspaper wrote that the attention of the entire world is now being riveted on the constructive proposals put forth by the Soviet Union for the reduction and limiting of nuclear weapons. They are directed wholly toward concluding with the United States an agreement for a relaxation of military confrontation and a sharp decrease in the nuclear arsenal based on the principle of equality and equal security for both sides. The deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear weapons will disrupt the military and strategic balance and will force the Soviet Union to take the necessary measures in response. Under these conditions the world community gratefully welcomes the numerous statements of the Soviet leadership concerning the readiness of the USSR to reach an agreement on the whole complex of problems.

Solidarity with Namibia

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 May (MONTSAME) -- Approximately a quarter of a century has passed since the United Nations adopted the declaration granting independence to colonial countries and peoples; but the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, stubbornly ignoring the rights of peoples, continues its unlawful occupation of the territory of Namibia, a Mongolian radio commentary stated. The commentary was devoted to the International Week of Solidarity with Namibia which began today.

The United States and its NATO allies, as well as Israel, are supporting the South African racists in every way, and are helping them implement their militaristic plans, create punitive subdivisions, and organize the recruitment of mercenaries to be sent to Namibia.

This week the Mongolian people, together with all progressive humanity, are expressing their solidarity with the struggle of the heroic people of Namibia,

and firmly believe that the just settlement of the Namibian problem will have a positive effect on the maintenance of peace and stability not only in southern Africa, but throughout the entire world, the commentary emphasized.

Scholars for Peace

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 May 83 p 3

[Text] The responsibility for the fate of the world and averting a nuclear catastrophe formed the theme of the All-Union Scientists' Conference that was held in Moscow. Taking part in the conference were about 500 figures in Soviet science and their colleagues from 22 foreign countries.

Academician Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences gave speeches at the conference.

Speaking on the medical aspects of the consequences of a catastrophe were Soviet Academicians Nikolay Blokhin, Aleksandr Bayev, and Nikolay Bochkev; and Professor Bernard Laun, an American.

Answering the question of what our planet will be like after a nuclear catastrophe were Petr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Lev Feyoktistov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a specialist in nuclear physics; Academician Aleksandr Obukhov, an atmospheric physicist; and other Soviet scientists.

An analysis of the military doctrines of the USSR and the United States was the focus of attention in the speech given by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev.

Fears about the fate of the world were expressed in the speeches given by the conference's foreign guests.

C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, stated that Asia is also an object of U.S. militaristic aspirations; the United States calls vast regions of Asia "vital interest zones". C. Tseren reported that large reserves of thermonuclear weapons are being stored at numerous military bases in the Near East, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and in the Persian Gulf region. The nuclear threat in Asia is being aggravated even further, the speaker emphasized, by the fact that several states in the region are developing and implementing, with the aid of Washington, their own nuclear programs, and are on the threshold of possessing this lethal weapon.

Therefore it is the duty of all peaceful forces on the planet to unite in the struggle against the aggressive schemes of imperialism and to prevent the world from sliding into a thermonuclear catastrophe, C. Tseren said.

The idea heard in each speech given at this meeting was that the peoples of the world should be told the truth about the consequences of thermonuclear war; scientists from all countries should join forces in the anti-war movement and

in the campaign against the arms race. Over 50 speakers, scholars representing diverse areas of science, spoke of the possible medical, biological, cosmic, ecological, and social consequences of a nuclear catastrophe. Concern for the fate of peace on the planet was expressed by Soviet as well as foreign scientists, representing socialist, developing, and capitalist states.

A committee of Soviet scientists for the defense of peace and against the nuclear threat, was formed at the conference. It was headed by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

South African Attack Condemned

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1407 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 May (MONTSAME) -- In connection with the barbarous attack by South African Air Force planes on Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, a MONTSAME commentator writes:

The Mongolian community angrily condemns this bloody, totally unprovoked action by South African racists against the sovereign state of Mozambique. The attack by the South African Air Force is yet another link in the criminal policies of apartheid and aggression of the Pretoria regime, which is doing everything to hinder the peaceful development of Africa.

No one will succeed, however, in using armed force to make young African states stray from the path of freedom, independence, and social progress that they have chosen.

The Mongolian community calls on all people of good will to condemn decisively the terrorist actions of the Republic of South Africa, which are encouraged by imperialist circles. It is necessary for the international community to join forces to put an end to the racist tyranny in South Africa and to the international piracy of the barbarous regime.

Anniversary of 18th MPRP Congress Marked

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1352 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 May (MONTSAME) -- In connection with the second anniversary of the 18th MPRP Congress, a MONTSAME commentator writes:

The second anniversary of the historic 18th MPRP Congress is an important point at which Mongolian workers sum up the intermediate results of the 7th Five-Year Plan. These results provide eloquent evidence of the fact that the Mongolian People's Republic is following confidently the peaceful and constructive course outlined by the party. The march of socialism across the ancient Mongolian land is moving more and more rapidly.

The spirit of the decisions of the highest party forum today penetrates the everyday life of the Mongolian people, who accepted the plans of the party and are putting them into practice enthusiastically as their own vital work. This provides a guarantee that the scientifically-based goals for the social,

economic, and cultural development of the MPR, set forth at the Congress of Mongolian communists in 1981, will be fully realized. These are large-scale goals. Their fulfillment signifies a new landmark on the road to completing the construction of a material and technical base for socialism in the country. We will present some of the key plan figures for the 7th Five-Year Plan of the MPR. The gross national product will increase by 41-45 percent. The national income will increase by 37-41 percent. The fixed capital in the national economy will grow by 55-60 percent. Industry has the task of increasing gross production by 52-58 percent. There is a plan to bring about a decisive rise in agricultural production. Today, on the second anniversary of the Party Congress, we can state that there have been gratifying results in the first two years of the five-year plan; the plans for the development of our country's economy and culture have been fulfilled successfully according to basic indicators. There were some omissions and shortfalls that can be fully made up in the remaining time period. The labor collectives have also made a good start in the current, decisive year of the five-year plan.

We will present some concrete data. Over the past two years, capital investments for strengthening the material and technical base of sectors of the national economy totalled 8 billion tugriks. This made it possible to increase fixed capital by 6.5 billion tugriks. The quotas for increasing national production are being fulfilled successfully. Over the last two years labor productivity has increased by 9.9 percent, which has provided almost 66.7 percent of the increase in the national income from production. These figures offer sufficiently complete evidence of the rapid rate at which the economic potential of People's Mongolia is being strengthened. In addition to this, the party constantly focuses attention on cases in which the state plans are not fulfilled, on incomplete use of available opportunities and resources in a number of sectors of industry, especially in agriculture.

Mongolian workers rightfully tie the results that have been achieved with the selfless aid of the fraternal Soviet Union. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation has been and remains a powerful, effective factor in the development of the MPR. Once again we should emphasize the exceptional importance of the fact that the amount of Soviet aid to the MPR in this five-year plan will increase by a factor of two compared to the previous five-year plan.

The peaceful foreign policy course of the MPRP, confirmed and developed by the 18th Party Congress, can be seen clearly in international affairs. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, emphasized at the Congress: "Our primary task is to continue in the future to strengthen and deepen steadily the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people. Unity, friendship, and fraternity with the Soviet Union are a reliable guarantee of our progressive development along the path of the construction of socialism." The inner meaning of these simple words runs through the MPR's foreign policy activities. The Mongolian People's Republic, through its active aid in realizing the Soviet program of peace for the 1980s, developed by the 26th CPSU Congress, is gaining increasing authority in the international arena.

The attention of broad circles of the world community, and the governments and peoples of many countries has been riveted on the proposal made by the forum of Mongolian communists for the development and signing of a convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. Participants in the recent Regional Conference for Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific expressed their firm support of the Mongolian initiative, which follows the course of coordinated foreign policy of fraternal socialist countries for preserving universal peace. The immediacy and realistic nature of this step by the MPR was praised highly at that time by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.

Thus, the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress are being put into practice consistently, both in economics--the decisive sphere of socialist construction--and in the purposeful efforts of the MPR to strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The second anniversary of the highest party forum is a high point from which it is possible to see clearly the new achievements of the MPR in domestic and international affairs.

Y. Tsedenbal's Meetings With Young Workers

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1336 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 May (MONTSAME) -- Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, since the beginning of the year has visited new enterprises in the capital. Personal meetings between party and government leader comrade Y. Tsedenbal and young workers, and his first hand view of production in the very thick of its activity, were distinguished by an exceptionally business-like attitude, and became an important political event which graphically demonstrated the unity of the party and the people. This was discussed today in the newspaper UNEN in an editorial commentary.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal gave an analysis of the current development of the country in his discussions with workers, managers and engineering and technical personnel, and in his speeches at workers' meetings; he focused attention on key questions in the party's economic policies in the period of deepening the process of socialist industrialization of the MPR. He set as a primary goal a steady increase in the responsibility of each individual, and the strengthening of labor, production, and industrial discipline in all sectors of work. Y. Tsedenbal pointed out especially the need for constant study and self-education, and an increase in personal discipline and mobilization of efforts, UNEN emphasized.

UNEN wrote that the meetings of comrade Y. Tsedenbal with young workers--the new shift replacing the older generation of the glorious working class--his personal interest in the various aspects of the workers' everyday lives and needs, and his paternal advice and exhortations, all made a deep impression on the working people. The numerous letters from workers, agricultural laborers, and representatives of the intelligentsia that the newspaper UNEN received provide evidence that the workers have a clear understanding and deep realization of the policies of the party and the government; based on this they make critical conclusions about their own work. Thanks to the clearly defined,

immense ideological and organizational activity of the MPRP, working masses have been formed that have a high level of consciousness and deep convictions about the work of socialism.

Creative work has been spread throughout the country to carry out the pressing tasks set forth by comrade Y. Tsedenbal. The fine tradition of meetings among party and government leaders and workers in production shops, livestock stations, on farms and in field camps; learning first-hand the workers' opinions and thoughts, their everyday concerns and well-being, serves as one of the powerful motivating forces that inspire the workers of the MPR to make new gains. The meetings with comrade Y. Tsedenbal were just this kind, the UNEN editorial emphasized.

International Situation Discussed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1847 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 May (MONTSAME) -- The means of mass information in the MPR report to the Mongolian community in entirety the statement made by the Soviet government on 28 May of this year.

In this connection, a MONTSAME commentator emphasized that the Soviet government is sincerely concerned about the fate of peace and security on the planet, and is again explaining to the peoples and governments of countries of the world the causes and effects of the current aggravation of the international situation. Even in the face of the ever-growing real threats created by the militant circles of the United States, against universal peace and the work of socialism, the Soviet Union confirms [words indistinct] approach to problems of decreasing the risk.

The U.S. administration, violating the vital interests of its own and other peoples, is emphatically opposed to positive acceptance of the constructive and peaceful steps taken by the USSR to defend these interests, and is striving to upset the European and global strategic balance in favor of the capitalist West. The militaristic ambitions to achieve military superiority over socialist cooperation are not realizable. Graphic evidence of this is found in the statement made by the Soviet government warning the United States of the need for reciprocal measures to guarantee the security of the USSR and its allies. Every rational man can understand the explanation contained in this document that the single aim of reciprocal measures taken by the Soviet Union is to prevent a disruption of the balance. The Soviet Union once again is focusing attention on the possibility of reaching a just agreement at the Geneva negotiations, and is appealing to the United States and its NATO partners to weigh rationally the consequences of implementation of their plans to deploy in Western Europe the new American missiles, and to decline from taking such a step, the MONTSAME commentator emphasized.

Measures in Defense of Children

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1811 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Education of the younger generation in the spirit of firm conviction in our ideals and confidence in today and tomorrow, in the spirit of everything lofty and bright--this is the work of the entire party and of all Mongolian people, the newspaper UNEN emphasized in an editorial dedicated to the International Day for the Defense of Children.

The defense of children is a weighty concept. It includes the education of mankind's bright future, the struggle for peace and elimination of the threat of war, and many other vitally important questions, the newspaper noted. The article tells of the measures of the party and the government directed at providing Mongolian children with a happy, carefree childhood, and emphasizes the great service performed by the MPR Children's Fund in strengthening the material and technical base of the country's children's institutions; and in raising children to be well-rounded, harmoniously developed members of socialist society. The newspaper pointed out that one such measure is the Year of the Schoolchild being observed this year in the MPR at the initiative of the MPRP Central Committee.

UNEN also presented some sad statistics about the situation of children in capitalist societies. Today in the capitalist world 10 million children die from hunger alone every year. The newspaper points out that at the same time, colossal sums of money are spent on military needs.

European Security

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1357 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian press comments extensively. Today the newspaper UNEN wrote that the plan of the American administration to deploy by the end of the year nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries increases the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. In a statement the Soviet government confirmed the invariability and consistency of its course for limiting and reducing strategic weapons and its readiness to reach a mutual agreement in this area. The Soviet government points out that it is possible to avoid a dangerous aggravation of the situation and is proposing immediate steps in this direction.

The statement by the Soviet government is an integral part of its tireless efforts to guarantee European security. Stability on the European continent, which has served as the site of two world wars, is of vital importance for universal peace, UNEN emphasized.

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CSO: 1819/115

AGRICULTURE PLANS DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1919 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME) -- The spring planting is now in full swing in the fields of Mongolia. A MONTSAME correspondent was told at the MPR Ministry of Agriculture that this year the farmers should harvest over 680,000 tons of grain; more than 124,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables; 300,000 tons of livestock fodder; and 98,000 hectares of virgin land should be developed. Successful realization of these goals depends to a great extent on completing the spring planting with a high degree of quality. At present, already 64.5 percent of the agricultural land has been planted.

Many of the farms in Selenge, Oborhangay, and Tob aymags have finished the spring field work ahead of schedule. For example, the Harhorin, Ugtaal, and Dzuunharaa state farms planted their fields with grain and potatoes in 10 days.

Aiding in the Mongolian farmers' success are prompt repair of agricultural machinery, high quality fulfillment of all agro-technical demands, and creative assimilation of advanced Soviet methods, in particular the methods used by grain-growers in the Ipatovskiy rayon of Stavropol Kray.

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C30: 1819/116

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL MEETING

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 May (MONTSAME) -- All of progressive humanity is filled with concern for the peaceful future of our planet, on which today's international situation has been aggravated sharply by the aggressive policies and schemes of imperialist reactionary forces, primarily the United States. In this complicated situation, the Mongolian community firmly demands that there be a complete halt to the production of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons; and that the existing arsenals of such weapons be liquidated. This was announced by participants in a meeting, held today in the Mongolian capital, within the framework of the month "For Averting Nuclear War", at the initiative of the World Peace Council.

Those giving speeches at the meeting fully approved and supported the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism, and noted the importance in the fate of the world of the constructive initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state made in the name of a peaceful future for all mankind.

The numerous proposals made recently by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, indicate a real course for saving the planet from the horrors of a thermonuclear catastrophe, and therefore they receive the full approval and support of all progressive humanity, the speakers emphasized.

The meeting's participants sharply condemned the U.S. plans to deploy new types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe, and they noted that such a dangerous step would lead to even greater complications in the international situation, not just in Europe, but throughout the world.

They called on everyone who values peace and a happy future for our children, to close ranks even more, and to defend the peace and security of the peoples of our planet.

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CSSO: 1819/116

MPR'S PARTICIPATION IN UNESCO

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1412 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 May (MONTSAME) -- For 20 years already the MPR has been participating actively in the activities of UNESCO, aiding in the realization of the international organization's original goals--to promote cultural cooperation among countries for mutual understanding among peoples and for strengthening peace. At the international conference, called recently by UNESCO, the MPR put forth an initiative directed at expanding the role of mass communication in the development of the spirit of peace; and together with other countries, the MPR presented drafts of recommendations forbidding the propaganda of fascism and racism in schools.

In recent years various measures under the aegis of UNESCO have been carried out successfully in the MPR. In particular, in 1980 a forum was held on the topic "The role of new theoretical concepts in the development process", at which a great deal of attention was devoted to the discussion of questions involving the theory and practice of a non-capitalist course of development, using Mongolia as an example. The Fourth International Congress of Mongolian Specialists was held in Ulaanbaatar; over 140 scholars from various countries of the world participated in the congress.

Representatives of the MPR participate actively in various UNESCO programs. In 1980 Mongolian historians were chosen to be members of an international editorial committee working on the preparation of a six-volume work on "The History of the Civilization of Central Asia". They have already written the sections on the nomadic tribes of Mongolia, which will be included in the first two volumes of this fundamental research work.

The cooperation of the MPR with this authoritative international organization is also growing within the framework of a collaboration program. In accordance with this program, UNESCO provides help in educating specialists abroad, in acquiring technical means, and it sends expert advisors to Mongolia.

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CSO: 1819/116

JOINT ARAB-MONGOLIAN COMMUNIQUE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1411 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 May (MONTSAME) -- A joint communique was distributed for the press here concerning the visit to the MPR, at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee, of a delegation of the Arab Socialist Rebirth Party (ASRP), led by Sukheil al-Sukheil, member of the national leadership and chief of the Department of People's Organizations of the national leadership.

The delegation was received by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; the delegation held a discussion with a delegation from the MPRP, became acquainted with the methods used by party organizations, and with the life and achievements of the Mongolian people in the construction of socialism.

During an exchange of opinions on questions concerning the current international situation, representatives of both parties devoted special attention to the situation in Asia, and in particular in the Middle East. They firmly condemned Israel's armed aggression, supported by the United States; the continuing occupation of part of Lebanon; and the preparations for a direct attack on Syria. Both sides noted that Israel's attack on Lebanon, and the mass slaughter of Palestinians and Lebanese are the direct result of the Camp David Accord and the "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel, the aim of which is to implement the expansionist policies of Zionism.

The MPRP and ASRP delegations demanded the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, and once again confirmed their unwavering support for Lebanon's struggle for independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity.

They firmly condemned the aggressive campaign being waged by Zionism and American imperialism against Syria, which in the face of Israel's threatening aggression, is taking steps to strengthen its defensive power.

Both sides condemned the bloody terror and barbarous repression being carried out by Israeli troops on occupied Arab territories, and the annexation by Tel-Aviv of the Golan Heights, an age-old Syrian territory.

It was emphasized that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only with the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab

territories occupied since 1967; with recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state on Palestinian land, under the leadership of the PLO.

Having expressed deep concern over international tensions, both delegations spoke out against the increased U.S. military presence in parts of Asia; they pointed out the need for unity of actions among all progressive, peaceful forces in the struggle against the insidious plans of imperialism and Zionism.

The ASRP delegation called the MPR's proposal for developing and signing a convention for mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among states of Asia and the Pacific, put forth at the 18th MPRP Congress, rational and positive. Both sides expressed full support for the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union directed at strengthening peace and security, and at curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war; they also spoke out in favor of eliminating existing situations of conflict and explosively dangerous seats of tension in Asia, and for resolving controversial international problems through negotiations.

The joint communique expresses the complete satisfaction of both sides with the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples, and confirmed the constant efforts to develop and strengthen them in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and in the name of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

9/6/7

CSO: 1819/116

MPR TRADE UNIONS SPEAK OUT AGAINST WAR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1401 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 May (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian workers and their trade unions enthusiastically approve and fully support the appeal made by the World Peace Council to observe May as a month of action to avert nuclear war; this was stated in an announcement made by the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and published today.

The statement emphasizes that trade unions have immense opportunities to influence the joint campaign of all workers of the world to avert the threat of nuclear war which is hanging over all of mankind. Today negotiations are the most rational course for resolving all the controversial international problems, the Mongolian trade unions' statement points out.

The workers of the MPR consistently support the Soviet program of peace for the 1980s, and the peaceful initiatives of countries of socialism that are filled with sincere concern for the fate of mankind, and directed at halting the arms race, averting a new war, improving the international political climate, and expanding international cooperation.

People of good will understand fully and heartily approve the USSR's commitment against first use of nuclear arms.

The Mongolian working class and all workers see the constructive initiatives of countries of socialist cooperation, expressed in the Prague Political Declaration, as a true and reliable course for establishing lasting peace on earth and eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the document states.

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000: 1819/116

MONGOLIAN WORKERS' MEETING FOR PEACE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1416 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 May (MONTSAME) -- The world assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War", to be held in Prague at the end of June, is of special importance in the activation of the campaign of the supporters of peace against the militant reactionary forces of imperialism, and in uniting and directing their efforts for peace. This was stated today at a meeting of workers in support of the people's campaign for peace, independence and social progress.

The meeting's participants expressed support for the appeal made by the World Peace Council to observe May as a month of action to avert nuclear war; for solidarity with the campaign of peoples of Africa for freedom, independence, democracy, and social progress; against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism; and against policies of racial discrimination and apartheid.

In his speech, N. Tsultem, chairman of the Mongolian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, and chairman of the Union of Mongolian Artists, noted in particular that today, when not only all of human civilization, but also man's most sacred right--the right to life--is threatened by nuclear catastrophe, there is no problem that is more vital or more in need of immediate resolution, than the elimination of the threat of war that is hanging over the planet.

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CSO: 1819/116

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1421 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 May (MONTSAME) -- Today all progressive and peaceful humanity is celebrating African Liberation Day. Exactly 20 years ago, on 25 May 1963, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed at the first conference of the heads of states and governments of African countries. Its founders solemnly proclaimed the basic goals of the OAU to be the struggle for peace and for a better life for the peoples of Africa; strengthening their solidarity; conducting a policy of non-alignment; and destruction of all forms of colonialism on the African continent, the newspaper UNEN emphasized in an editorial.

Over the past two decades African peoples have achieved significant successes. The elimination of colonial empires radically changed the political map of the continent, and the very face of Africa. The foundations of a new life were laid on the ruins of colonial regimes and young independent states appeared. Many of them achieved the withdrawal from their territory of all troops of former colonial powers, and the liquidation of imperialist military bases.

Today the voice of over 50 African countries sounds increasingly loud and authoritative; they represent one-third of the total membership of the United Nations, and half of the members of the non-alignment movement. Together with peaceful states they are making a substantial contribution in the struggle to improve the international situation, to halt the arms race, and to avert nuclear war.

The newspaper UNEN writes that the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism are natural and reliable allies of the independent states on the African continent in the tenacious struggle of liberated African countries to overcome economic difficulties and the threat of aggression from forces of imperialism and racism. The aim of the cooperation of socialist countries with young African states is to make it easier for peoples who have thrown off the yoke of colonialism, and to help them solve the most difficult tasks that lie before them. This policy is a completely new phenomenon in the system of contemporary international relations.

From the very beginning the Mongolian people have supported consistently the struggle of African peoples for freedom and national independence, and against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism. The MPR

will continue in the future to stand firmly on the side of African countries in their struggle for a new life and economic and social progress; and for the final liberation of the continent from the remnants of colonialism and racism, the article notes.

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CSO: 1819/116

TRADE UNION PLENUM HELD

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 May (MONTSAME) -- The Third Plenum of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, held today in Ulaanbaatar, discussed questions "On the Tasks of Trade Union Organizations in Strengthening Labor Discipline". In his report at the Plenum, L. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, emphasized that the strengthening of labor discipline in all spheres of the national economy and culture is the most important condition for the successful development of the socialist economy and for improving the material well-being and cultural level of the people. Trade unions see their primary task to be promoting in every way possible improved labor organization and increased responsibility and initiative among workers in the national economy, the speaker noted.

At the Plenum, the role of socialist competition and the socialist labor brigade movement were noted as the most important factors in strengthening state and labor discipline.

The Plenum adopted a resolution on this issue.

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CSSO: 1819/116

Y. TSEDENBAL MEETS WITH WORKERS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1352 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The recent meetings between comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, and workers from Ulaanbaatar enterprises, have elicited new labor enthusiasm among production collectives. Enterprises are planning extensive measures to implement the goals set by comrade Y. Tsedenbal. The basic directions of these measures are the further strengthening of labor discipline, improved use of work time, incorporation of progressive methods, improved organization of socialist competition, and economy of resources.

The plans of the Ulaanbaatar Production Association of Leather and Shoe Enterprises call for incorporation of internal cost accounting, and strengthening of a strict policy of economy at every work site. An enterprise will be built here for the utilization of production wastes and secondary raw materials with a capacity of 6 million tugriks' worth of production per year. Implementation of innovators' and rationalizers' developments will make it possible to save an additional 1.5 million tugriks. A guarantee of the fulfillment of these goals is the creative initiative that has developed extensively among workers and engineering and technical personnel.

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CSO: 1819/116

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

Society's Achievements Outlined

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 May 83 p 2

[Article by B. Badarch, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association and administrator of the MPR Council of Ministers: "The Important Jubilee of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society"]

[Text] Members and activists of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the Mongolian community, and workers of the MPR, together with their Soviet friends, are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society--the mass Soviet social organization that makes a great contribution to the work of strengthening the indissoluble friendship and close cooperation between our fraternal countries and peoples through its diverse and energetic activities.

The friendship with the Soviet people, tested by time and forged in common struggle and labor, at whose origin stood the brilliant leader and teacher of the workers of the entire world, V. I. Lenin and the founder of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and our people's state, D. Sukhe Bator, is for the Mongolian people their greatest historical achievement, a reliable guarantee of freedom and independence, and of the development and flourishing of the MPR along the road to the construction of socialism.

The entire course and all the successes in the MPR's development along the road to building a new life are tied inseparably to the friendship, brotherhood and class alliance with the great Country of Soviets, the homeland of October. The Mongolian people, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the MPRP, and supported by the selfless, ever-growing aid of the Soviet Union, have defended and strengthened their revolutionary gains, upheld their state independence, successfully resolved the social and economic tasks of the non-capitalist path of development, and have realized the transition to the path of building socialism.

At the current stage, our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and its comprehensive fraternal aid, serve as before as a powerful factor in the development of the MPR, in the successful resolution of tasks involved in completing the formation of a material and technical base for socialism in our country, and in turning it into an industrial-agrarian socialist state.

The formation of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, which is now marking its 25th jubilee, is considered by Mongolian workers to be a graphic expression of the Soviet people's most sincere feelings of affection and respect for our people, and as one of the living embodiments of the unfailing course of the CPSU that is directed toward strengthening the indissoluble friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

The Mongolian community, and all our people, know well and value highly the fruitful work done by the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society to familiarize the Soviet community and Soviet people with the life of the Mongolian people and with their achievements in the construction of socialism, and in strengthening the indissoluble friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples. We are gratified to see participating in this activity workers, collective farm workers, the intelligentsia, young students, and representatives from all levels of the multinational Soviet people, from all parts of the Soviet Union; it is also gratifying that the first chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society was the legendary Soviet leader, S. M. Budenny; it is now headed by the renowned pilot and cosmonaut, Hero of the MPR, V. V. Gorbatko, twice named Hero of the Soviet Union.

It has become a tradition in the Soviet Union to conduct mass social and political campaigns, such as months and 10-day periods dedicated to Soviet-Mongolian friendship, Mongolian culture days, and MPR days in the union and autonomous republics. Major complex measures have been organized by the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society in recent years dedicated to the 18th MPRP Congress; the 60th anniversary of the MPRP; the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic; the 60th anniversary of the first Mongolian-Soviet agreement for establishing friendly relations; the historic meeting between V. I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator; the successful space flight completed by the joint Soviet-Mongolian space crew; and many other important anniversaries and events in the life of the Mongolian people, and in the chronicle of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Among the activities conducted by the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society are meetings; evening friendship gatherings; lectures; discussions on the MPR; Mongolian film festivals; and art, book, and photography exhibits.

A great deal of work is being done by the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association to familiarize the Mongolian community, including Mongolian students studying and gaining practical experience in the USSR, and delegations and tourist groups traveling in the Soviet Union, with the life, achievements, and experience of the Soviet people in communist construction.

It is with a sense of deep gratitude that we recognize the great help provided by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society to the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

In recent years cooperation between our fraternal organizations has been carried out on the basis of five-year plans for cooperation between the

Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society; invariably these plans are carried out successfully. In our country, with the active assistance of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and following the line of cooperation among our fraternal organizations, we regularly have days dedicated to the achievements of republics, krais, oblasts, and specific sectors of the USSR national economy. In recent years the MPR has had a great deal of success in conducting USSR days using as examples the achievements of the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the RSFSR, and the Uzbek SSR in communist construction.

The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society provide invaluable aid in the study and incorporation of progressive Soviet methods. In recent years, according to the line of cooperation between the fraternal peace and friendship organizations, days of progressive Soviet methods have been held successfully in the MPR; well-known Soviet innovators and rationalizers, and prominent specialists in various sectors of the national economy and culture come to our country to participate in these activities. The visit to our country by the renowned Soviet builder, N. A. Zlobin, and specialists and leaders in agriculture from the Ipatovskiy rayon of Stavropol Kray, RSFSR; their meetings with Mongolian colleagues; graphic demonstrations of labor methods and techniques; and discussions of innovative forms of labor organization all met with a broad response. The MPRP Central Committee issued a special decree concerning the incorporation in MPR construction organizations of the brigade contract according to N. A. Zlobin's method, and the dissemination of the Ipatovskiy rayon experience in the organization of harvesting operations. Also successful were the days devoted to the study and incorporation of the Lvov complex system for controlling product quality; days devoted to advanced Soviet methods in the area of health care and the organization of everyday services for the rural population; and days for studying methods in the development of virgin and unused lands in the USSR, following the example of the Kazakh SSR. These complex activities have been of great importance in assimilating and incorporating the wealth of Soviet experience, and now a great deal of work is being done to consolidate the results that have been achieved on this basis.

The republic, kray, oblast, and other local organizations and collective members of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society make an active contribution to developing and strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples. Especially close ties have been established among branches of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and organizations of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association in border republics and oblasts of the USSR and aymags of the MPR; specifically, such ties have been formed between the Irkutsk, Buryat, Yakutsk, Tuva, Chita, Gorno-Altay, Aga, and Ust-Orda branches of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association councils of the Selenge, Dornod, Hentiy, Hobsgol, and many other aymags and towns of the MPR. With sincere gratitude we recognize that our Soviet comrades are providing effective assistance in carrying out measures dedicated to the Soviet Union, in

establishing permanent ties between party, state, and cultural organizations, and related enterprises; between Soviet collective farms and state farms and our agricultural associations and state farms, with the aim of exchanging progressive production methods, and resolving various economic problems. With the help of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, certain working forms are being further developed, such as the organization of personal contacts between individual workers; and the organization of socialist competition among workers. All this makes a concrete contribution to the assimilation of the MPR with the USSR in all areas of social life.

The House of Soviet Science and Culture in Ulaanbaatar has become the true center for familiarizing Mongolian workers with the life and achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction, and for the propaganda of progressive Soviet methods. This center conducts meetings, evening gatherings, film festivals, scientific and theoretical conferences, various exhibits, lecture series, and excursions to aymags, among other things. The clubs for lovers of Russian and Soviet literature, music, and painting; and the film lecture bureau are very popular. At the House of Soviet Science and Culture there is a people's university for improving the economic knowledge of personnel managers at enterprises and institutions. One of the leading methodological centers in the MPR for the study of the Russian language is the branch Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin, operating under the House of Soviet Science and Culture.

Our party and government, and the Mongolian people, value highly the important contribution made by the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society to strengthening and deepening the friendship and cooperation between our fraternal peoples. An acknowledgement of this is the presentation of the highest award in the MPR--the Order of D. Sukhe Bator--to the Society. In presenting the Order of D. Sukhe Bator to the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society in October 1976, comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, noted: "This award is an expression of the sincere feelings of friendship and brotherhood that the Mongolian people hold for their loyal friends and allies--the heroic Soviet people; it is a tribute of our deep respect for and heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people who have done and are continuing to do everything to see that the eternal, indissoluble Mongolian-Soviet friendship lives and grows stronger.

The Mongolian people are firmly resolved to do everything to strengthen the Leninist Mongolian-Soviet friendship, to strengthen the unity of the fraternal peoples of socialist countries and all progressive forces in the struggle for universal peace and security, and for the victory of socialism and communism.

On the occasion of the 25th jubilee of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, the members and activists of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the Mongolian community, and workers of the MPR, sincerely wish the members and activists of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and all fraternal Soviet people great new successes in realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; in the building of communism; and in the struggle for universal peace, friendship, and cooperation among peoples.

Society's Significance

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 May 83 p 3

[Article by V. V. Gorbatko, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society; and pilot and cosmonaut of the USSR: "The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society is 25 Years Old"]

[Text] On 14 May of this year the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society--a mass social organization in our country--was 25 years old.

The creation of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society opened a glorious new page in the history of the fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship, at the origin of which stood the great V. I. Lenin and the leader of the Mongolian revolution, D. Sukhe Bator. We can note with pride that our social work over the course of a quarter-century already is a concrete embodiment of the invariable course of the CPSU for strengthening the unity and solidarity of countries of socialist cooperation; of the consistent course of our fraternal parties for comprehensive development and deepening of relations of friendship and brotherhood between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, that was confirmed once again at the 26th CPSU Congress, the 18th MPRP Congress, and also during the course of the meeting between Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, held in December 1982 in Moscow.

Being the first to start construction of a new society, the Soviet Union and People's Mongolia laid the foundation for a new type of relations among states, relations that are filled with the deepest trust and interest in one another's successes.

Our friendship is founded on deep revolutionary, militant, and labor traditions; it was tempered and strengthened in the battles at Halhin and during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship and comprehensive cooperation, which encompass all spheres of our life, truly have been raised to cosmic heights.

Soviet-Mongolian friendship, which is growing deeper thanks to the constant attention and concern shown by the CPSU and the MPRP, serves to strengthen further the unity and solidarity of countries of socialist cooperation, which is a reliable bastion against the enemies of peace and relaxation of the international situation that is being aggravated extraordinarily by American imperialism. The Soviet and Mongolian communities are extremely alarmed by the nuclear ambitions and militaristic preparations of imperialist reactionary forces, and by their acceleration of the arms race.

Of immense importance under these conditions is the consistent peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, confirmed once again at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speeches and responses to Soviet and foreign correspondents made by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet people have a deep understanding of and support the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the MPRP and the

Mongolian state, in particular the proposal to develop and sign a Convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The community of our countries took the Prague Political Declaration issued by the Warsaw Pact member states as an appeal for broad international cooperation in the name of preserving life on earth; it is a realistic alternative to nuclear catastrophe.

It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that "Relations between states have long been called relations 'between peoples'. It is only in our time, in the world of socialism, that they truly have become relations among peoples. Millions and millions of people participate in these relations."

This is graphically confirmed in the relations of sincere friendship and brotherhood between our countries. The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society makes a great contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples. During the years of its existence, the society has expanded significantly the scale of its activities and has become stronger organizationally. Today the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society unites over 2000 industrial enterprises, collective and state farms, institutions and educational institutions under the legal rights of primary organizations. Over 2500 people have been elected to the boards of the Society's republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon branches, operating in various corners of the Soviet Union, including the Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Uzbek, and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics; the Buryat, Kalmyk, Tuva, and Yakutsk Autonomous Republics; the Altay Kray; the Irkutsk, Kurgan, Mary, and Chita Oblasts; the Aga and Ust-Orda Autonomous Okrugs; and the cities of Leningrad, Minsk, and Novosibirsk. The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society is supported in its work by a large active group in the Soviet community. Participating actively in the Society's work are veterans of the struggle for the liberation of Mongolia in 1921 and of the battles at Halhin; participants in the crushing defeat of the Kwangtung army of militaristic Japan in 1945; workers, engineers, physicians, scholars, and figures in science and culture.

The work of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society is directed by the Central Board. The first chairman of our society's Central Board was S. M. Budenny, named Hero of the Soviet Union three times, renowned Soviet military leader, leading state and public figure, and Marshal of the Soviet Union. The 100th anniversary of his birth is being celebrated extensively in our country this year.

The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society focuses primary attention in its activities on acquainting the Soviet community with the life, history, and culture of fraternal Mongolia; with the successes achieved under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; and with the domestic and peaceful foreign policies of the MPRP and the Mongolian state. In fulfilling this primary task, our society carries out mass propaganda activities in the form of complex measures devoted to memorable dates and important events in the history of the MPR and Soviet-Mongolian friendship; these include months and 10-day periods of Soviet-Mongolian friendship, which are dedicated traditionally to anniversaries of the Mongolian People's Revolution. Branches of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society organize festive meetings, rallies,

and evenings of friendship; they put on various exhibits; and conduct weeks and 10-day periods devoted to Mongolian books and films.

MPR days have met with great success in recent years in the Kazakh SSR, the Kalmyk ASSR, the Kirghiz SSR, and the RSFSR. A broad set of measures was organized by the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society in connection with the 18th MPRP Congress, the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, the 60th anniversary of the MPRP, and the 90th anniversary of the birth of D. Sukhe Bator. During last year alone millions of Soviet people participated in activities organized by the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society in connection with the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, the 35th anniversary of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the 60th anniversary of the first training of Mongolian personnel in Soviet educational institutions, and other memorable dates in the history of Soviet-Mongolian relations.

Museums of Soviet-Mongolian friendship are operating actively in branches of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society; various contests are held that are devoted to the MPR and Soviet-Mongolian friendship; works of Mongolian writers and poets are translated into Russian and other languages of our country and are published.

The 5th All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, held in Moscow in 1981 was an important event in our activities. In accordance with a decree issued by the Conference, the Society has set up large-scale activities directed at further strengthening of Soviet-Mongolian friendship and comprehensive cooperation; promoting in every way possible the exchange of experience in communist and socialist construction; mutual familiarization of the Soviet and Mongolian communities with the successes of our countries and peoples in putting into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress; with the peaceful foreign policies of our fraternal parties; their invariable course for strengthening the unity and solidarity of countries of socialist cooperation, averting the danger of nuclear war, and for relaxing international tensions.

Our society's Central Board focuses a great deal of attention on further activation of cooperation between branches of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and related councils of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association for the development of direct friendly ties between autonomous republics, oblasts, okrugs, and cities of the USSR, and aymags and cities of the MPR; and for the exchange of experience in socialist and communist construction. Branches of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society promote development of effective forms of direct friendly ties, such as direct ties between labor collectives of related Soviet and Mongolian enterprises; the exchange of specialists; the signing of agreements involving socialist competition between different production leaders; and for providing aid to Mongolian colleagues in incorporating advanced Soviet methods.

The criteria for our work in this area are the political, economic, and ideological results obtained, and the real yield. The CPSU and the MPRP call on us to see that such ties aid in our countries' successful resolution of national economic problems, and an increased level of organizational, party,

ideological, and social work; and to see that these ties play a larger and larger role in the area of economics and management. The primary assignment is to see that the measures carried out draw more and more of the Soviet and Mongolian communities into developing and strengthening the fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship and comprehensive cooperation.

The first Soviet-Mongolian meeting of its kind, which we are planning in conjunction with the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, will be held in July of this year in the city of Barnaul, the center of Altay Kray; it will be devoted to questions involving the activation of cooperation among branches of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association for the development of direct friendly ties between autonomous republics, oblasts, okrugs, and towns of the USSR, and aymags and towns of the MPR.

All the activities of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society are carried out in close cooperation with the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association--the greatest mass social organization in the MPR, with 540,000 people in its ranks today. The Soviet community is very familiar with and values highly the diverse activities of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association in propagandizing among Mongolian workers the achievements of the Soviet people in the construction of communism, and the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The propaganda and incorporation of advanced Soviet methods, as well as the organization of Russian language study among citizens of the MPR, occupy an important place in the work of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association. The activities of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association are large in scale and purposeful in nature; they are distinguished by diverse and interesting forms, in which people from all levels of the population of fraternal Mongolia participate. The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association provides direct assistance to the MPRP. Recently the role of the Association in the social and political life of Mongolia has increased significantly. Evidence of this can be seen in the high praise given the Association from the rostrum at the 18th MPRP Congress.

A great deal of experience has been accumulated in the cooperation between the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association. Over recent years, at the initiative of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, some extensive activities have been carried out very successfully in the MPR with the organizational assistance of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society; these include days for the propaganda and incorporation of the progressive methods of the renowned Soviet builder N. Zlobin; of the experience of rural workers in Ipatovskiy rayon, Stavropol Kray; and the Lvov complex system for controlling product quality. The activities carried out in connection with the traditional months of Mongolian-Soviet friendship in the MPR, dedicated to anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution, are very broad in scope. Recently, during these months the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association has held days dedicated to a number of the union and autonomous republics, including the Uzbek SSR, the RSFSR, the Kirghiz SSR, and the Kalmyk ASSR.

The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association continue their active cooperation at international meetings of peace and friendship organizations. In particular, it should be pointed out that the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association constantly is expanding ties with associations of friendship with the USSR in other socialist countries. Representatives of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association participate actively in the congresses, theoretical and scientific conferences, meetings, and seminars held by fraternal associations of friendship with the USSR.

Our Society's broad group of active members were very grateful for the high praise given the activities of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, that was heard from the rostrum at the 7th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association held in November of last year; the praise was given in the greetings sent to the Congress from the MPRP Central Committee, transmitted to the delegates by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; and also in the Report by the chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, D. Gombojab. The Order of D. Sukhe Bator--the highest honor of the MPR--on our Association's banner, and other high awards which have been presented to many of the leaders and activists of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, are evidence of the large contribution made by the Society to strengthening the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and all of its numerous active members, will continue in the future to apply all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to promote the further development and deepening of the indissoluble fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship and comprehensive cooperation.

Meeting Held to Commemorate Anniversary

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 May 83 pp 1 and 2

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of party, state, and social organizations and workers of the capital, dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, was held on 19 May at the Scientific and Technical Information Center in Ulaanbaatar.

The state flags of the MPR and USSR were standing to the rear of the stage. Busts of V. I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator, who stood at the origin of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, were set in places of honor. The words "The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society is 25 Years Old" were written in large letters over the busts.

Present at the festive meeting were D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee, and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; P. Dandin, secretary of the MPRP

Central Committee; T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; department chiefs of the MPRP Central Committee C. Tumendelger, T. Balhajab, and G. Bidziyaa; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; B. Badarch, administrator of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; S. Monhjaral, chairman of the executive committee of the Ulaanbaatar assembly of people's deputies; J. Gurragchaa, chairman of the Central Council of the Auxiliary Defense Association of the MPR, Hero of the MPR and of the USSR, pilot, and cosmonaut; and S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR.

The festive meeting was opened by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee, and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association gave a speech.

Comrade Ad'yaa noted that the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society is an important event in the history of mutual relations between our two peoples; it is a holiday of the friendship and brotherhood between them. It is in this spirit that this glorious date is being celebrated in the Soviet Union and in our country. The activity of this social organization that is popular in the Soviet Union is a model of selfless service to the work of international friendship among peoples, comrade G. Ad'yaa noted.

On behalf of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the thousands and thousands of its members and activists, and all the workers of the MPR, the speaker offered warm and heartfelt congratulations to the Central Board, members and activists of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and all the fraternal Soviet people on the occasion of this important date.

On this festive day, we are pleased to state that Mongolian-Soviet friendship was founded by the great Lenin and the leader of the Mongolian People's Revolution, D. Sukhe Bator. The friendship grows stronger and deeper every year on the basis of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the unshakeable principles of socialist internationalism. It is strong and invincible because the militant vanguards of our peoples, the MPRP and CPSU, serve as its cementing strength.

The Mongolian people are fully justified in their view of their friendship with the Soviet people as an historic achievement, and as a reliable guarantee of successful progress along the road of social progress. History confirms this truth at every step. Supported on the heroic shoulders of their great friend, the Mongolian people found and defended their freedom and independence, and overcame many centuries of backwardness in the shortest historical period. The

fraternal aid of the Soviet Union played a decisive role in turning Mongolia into a contemporary socialist state with a developing economy and flourishing culture.

The international essence of Mongolian-Soviet friendship is demonstrated graphically in the selfless, fraternal aid given by the Soviet people in the work of building a new life on Mongolian land. The scale of this aid is immense and grows with every year, G. Ad'yaa emphasized.

With every new stage of development in our country, the noble qualities of Mongolian-Soviet friendship are revealed more clearly; its content grows deeper and its forms richer. Now the process of the MPR's comprehensive assimilation with the USSR in all spheres of social life is taking place.

In other words, the open-hearted Mongolian-Soviet relations confirm the truth and vitality of the Leninist teachings that with the aid of the victorious proletariat of advanced countries, backward countries can make the transition to communism without going through the capitalist stage of development.

The speaker emphasized that the meeting between comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; and comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held in Moscow in December 1982, made an important contribution to the further development of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

The creation of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society was a graphic expression of the warm fraternal affection felt by the Soviet people for our people, and was a manifestation of the consistent policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state on strengthening friendship and cooperation between our peoples, the speaker said. Over the years, the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society has turned into a mass social organization, which today unites 34 branches in union and autonomous republics, oblasts, krays, and cities of the USSR; collectives of over 2000 industrial enterprises, collective farms, state farms, institutions and educational institutions, operating under the rights of primary organizations.

Comrade G. Ad'yaa dwelled in detail on the measures carried out by the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society to acquaint workers of the MPR with the leading achievements of the Soviet people in the construction of communism, and the experience of the Soviet Union, which is of worldwide historical significance; and to acquaint the Soviet community with the life and achievements of the Mongolian people in building socialism.

All this helps our people master progressive Soviet methods, the best spiritual and moral qualities of our Soviet brothers and sisters, and it contributes to the successful resolution of important national economic tasks by our collectives.

On behalf of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, and all the Association's members and activists, comrade G. Ad'yaa expressed sincere, heartfelt gratitude to the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, all the Society's members and activists,

to the USSR Embassy in the MPR, to the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Soviet organizations, and all Soviet people working in the MPR, for their immense contribution to strengthening the friendship between our peoples.

Comrade G. Ad'yaa emphasized that the Soviet Union--the standard bearer and trailblazer in the construction of a new society--is achieving remarkable successes in realizing the grand tasks involved in building communism set by the 26th CPSU Congress, and is playing a decisive role in increasing the power and strengthening the positions of real socialism.

The consistently peaceful foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, that corresponds to the fundamental interests of all peoples, has served and continues to serve as a powerful factor in the defense of universal peace and security. The program of peace for the 1980s, worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress; subsequent peaceful Soviet initiatives and major foreign policy acts are directed wholly toward protecting mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe and guaranteeing man's sacred right to life.

Recently comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has put forth a number of concrete initiatives, in particular in his responses to questions from a correspondent of the West German magazine SPIEGEL, and from members of the Finnish community. Implementation of these proposals would help reduce significantly the tensions in Western Europe, create an atmosphere of trust, reach an agreement on nuclear arms reduction in that part of the world, and in the final analysis, would contribute to progress in disarmament. Therefore, it is natural that the Soviet proposals are at the center of attention in the world community and are understood and supported by everyone who values peace and a happy future for present and future generations. It is now clear to anyone who was not convinced before that the Soviet Union is indicating a singularly rational alternative to a worldwide nuclear catastrophe. The constructive proposals made by the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries for signing an agreement on mutual non-application of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations among the Warsaw Pact member states and the NATO member states, are also directed toward this goal.

It is well known that the Reagan administration not only has not met the clear, peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries halfway, it is also openly pushing humanity toward the brink of nuclear disaster. In order to realize its hegemonistic ambitions, Washington is striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union, and is throwing together or renewing aggressive blocs and groups, and is interfering blatantly in the internal affairs of sovereign states and peoples. The position of the American administration at the nuclear arms limitation and reduction negotiations, the plans for deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the open interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the peoples of Central America and the Middle East, and the attempts to create an aggressive military alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul--this is a far from complete list of actions by U.S. ruling circles. In announcing a "crusade" against the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation and the people's liberation movement, the Reagan administration is

trying to discredit workable socialism, and to undermine the socialist social order from within. Imperialist circles, primarily American, are making intense efforts to whip up anti-Sovietism. Peking's rulers are lending their services to these efforts. Under these conditions it is necessary to unmask even more actively the true nature of anti-Sovietism, and to rebuff firmly the new "crusaders" of the 20th century and every type of propagandistic fabrication by imperialists and reactionaries.

The hundreds of thousands of members of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, and all of our people, believe that the naturally proper way to guarantee a peaceful life for people is the immediate implementation in practice of the consistently peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation.

In conclusion, comrade G. Ad'yaa, on behalf of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association and the Association's members and activists, wished the members and activists of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, the Soviet community, and all the heroic Soviet people, remarkable new successes in putting into practice the historic directives of the 26th CPSU Congress, in building communism, and in the titanic struggle for peace and friendship among peoples.

Then B. I. Ugrinovich, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR and representative in the MPR of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, gave a speech.

The highest award of the MPR--the Order of D. Sukhe Bator--shines on the banner of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society. Today we were very pleased to learn that the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural decided to present the highest order of the MPR to the Society once again, he said.

For already a quarter-century the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society has been fulfilling the noble mission of aiding the development of friendship and cooperation with peoples of other countries, and of maintaining and strengthening universal peace. The Society carries out its mission both at home and here in Mongolia; at enterprises and institutions where Soviet people work; on working days and on holidays, tirelessly propagandizing the glorious path of the Mongolian people; their achievements in building socialism; and their ascent, which began in 1921 and is continuing in its seventh decade, onward and upward, from one height to the next.

The Soviet people are extremely proud of their Mongolian friends--the sons and grandsons of the soldiers in Sukhe Bator's revolutionary guards--for being the first among other peoples and countries to take up the sacred baton of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The speaker continued to say that of course, the magnificent panorama of successes in the construction of a new society in Mongolia stretching before us today staggers the imagination. The Mongolian people erected a renewed society on their ancient land, which became a model for other nations and countries. We know about the foundation on which these successes rest. It is the brotherhood and friendship of our peoples. This brotherhood was cemented

forever by the blood of our peoples' best sons in battles for a common goal, against a common enemy. The truly fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples grows stronger everyday in peaceful, constructive labor.

Comrade B. I. Ugrinovich expressed gratitude to the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association for its diverse work in acquainting the Mongolian people with the great accomplishments of the USSR, its peaceful Leninist foreign policy, its scientific and technical progress, and the achievements of the multinational culture of the Country of Soviets. He also noted the role of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association in disseminating and incorporating into the practice of socialist construction in the MPR the wealth of Soviet experience, and in helping the workers of Mongolian master Russian--the language of Lenin.

We live by the laws of friendship. Our common work, concerns, and labor achievements decorate the pages of its chronicle, the speaker said. The symbols of Mongolian-Soviet friendship are the powerful enterprises growing literally right before our eyes, equipped with the most modern machinery, where workers from the two fraternal countries live and work side by side; and the construction by the Soviet Union of a number of projects in the MPR, given as a gift to the Mongolian people; and the more than 25,000 Mongolian young men and women who have been educated in educational institutions in the Soviet Union; and the "Nayramdal-Druzhba" [Friendship] international brigades and crews, participating in the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan quotas. A guarantee of the further strengthening of the indissoluble friendship of our fraternal peoples is the active and fruitful cooperation of the CPSU and MPRP, and coordinated measures for further development of the national economy, science, and culture.

In conclusion the speaker expressed confidence that the activities of the two societies, full of daily fraternal cooperation and mutual aid, will continue in the future to develop and improve for the good of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

The report by comrade G. Ad'yaa and the speech by comrade B. I. Ugrinovich were listened to very attentively and were interrupted by vigorous applause numerous times.

An artistic film was shown after the meeting.

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BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN EXHIBIT--An exhibit of sewing industry products and knitted goods from the Hungarian People's Republic opened in Ulaanbaatar. Visitors to the exhibit can see examples of elegant and practical goods, as well as items used for diverse purposes, from the "Modex" and "Hungarotex" associations--major trade partners of MPR import organizations. Those speaking at the opening of the exhibit emphasized the successful development of trade relations between the two countries and noted that compared to 1980, there will be a 45 percent increase in the foreign trade goods turnover between the MPR and Hungary this year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1857 GMT 13 May 83] 9967

LAWYERS PROTEST--Mongolian lawyers, together with the broad community of their country, angrily condemn and vigorously protest the gradual expansion of dirty aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua being carried out by counterrevolutionary Somozan forces with the direct military involvement of the reactionary regime of Honduras and with the blessing of the administration in Washington. In their statement, the lawyers said that this criminal aggression of reactionary imperialist forces is rooted in the reactionary plans of imperialist circles in the United States for the suppression of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Latin America, and for interference in the internal affairs of the states of that continent, and for imposing certain policies upon them by means of aggression, and for establishing their supremacy in the world. This represents a threat to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Nicaragua, and a serious threat to peace and security in this part of the world, which arouses the deep concern of all peaceful and progressive peoples. The Association of Mongolian Lawyers expresses its complete solidarity with the lawful and just struggle of the Nicaraguan people against reactionary imperialist forces and firmly demands that the reactionary Honduran regime and its protector--the ruling circles of the United States--immediately end the aggression and incitement of reactionary Somozan forces against revolutionary Nicaragua. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII 14 May 83 p 3] 9967

NEW AMBASSADOR--The newly designated MPR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, P. Shagdarsuren, presented his diplomatic credentials to President San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME 1901 GMT 16 May 83] 9967

SYRIAN DELEGATION LEAVES--A delegation of the Arab Socialist Rebirth Party (ASRP) of Syria has returned home. It was led by Sukheil al-Sukheilem, member

of the national leadership of the ASRP. The delegation was visiting the MPR in connection with a plan for inter-party cooperation between the MPRP and the ASRP. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 17 May 83] 9967

PIONEER CAMPS--This summer over 23,000 children will attend pioneer camps that belong to Mongolian trade unions. A great deal of work has been done so that the children will spend their summer vacations in an interesting and useful way in natural surroundings. Special attention is being given this year, which has been named in the MPR as the Year of the Schoolchild, to strengthening the material base of pioneer camps. Sports equipment is being renovated and new types of dress uniforms are being created. This year it was also decided to provide sanitary, hygienic and toilet articles free of charge to all the children vacationing in the camps. Mongolian trade unions have allocated a great deal of their funds for all of this. Parents of schoolchildren will pay only 14 tugriks for the two-week stay at the pioneer camps, which is one-twentieth of the actual cost. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1839 GMT 21 May 83] 9967

DELEGATION RETURNS--A delegation led by L. Dzantab, chairman of the MPR State Information, Radio, and Television Committee, returned to Ulaanbaatar from Bucharest. The delegation took part in the 58th regular meeting of the Administrative Council of the International Organization of Radio and Television Broadcasting. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1416 GMT 23 May 83] 9967

STAMPS ISSUED--In connection with the opening of the tourist season in Mongolia, the MPR Ministry of Communications has put into circulation a large issue of a new stamp series on the theme of "tourism". The series consists of stamps with seven different face values and shows points of interest in Ulaanbaatar and the nature of the Mongolian Gobi. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1422 GMT 23 May 83] 9967

CUBAN AMBASSADOR--The newly designated ambassador to the MPR from the Republic of Cuba, Rafael Fernandez Sardinias, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 23 May 83] 9967

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--The newly designated MPR ambassador to Mexico, G. Dashdaba, presented his diplomatic credentials to the President of Mexico, Miguel De la Madrid Hurtado. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1449 GMT 23 May 83] 9967

CPSU DELEGATION--In accordance with the plan for inter-party cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, a delegation of workers from the CPSU arrived in Ulaanbaatar. Z. P. Tumanova, first deputy chief of the cultural department of the CPSU Central Committee is leading the delegation. G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received the delegation of workers from the CPSU, led by Z. P. Tumanova, first deputy chief of the cultural department of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Government House; they had a warm, sincere discussion. Present at the meeting were T. Balhajab and C. Tumendelger, department chiefs of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Basansuren, sector chief of the MPRP Central Committee; and A. A. Kapitonov, cultural attache of the USSR

Embassy in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 May 83 p 1] 9967

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA--S. Dambadarja, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia, presented his diplomatic credentials to Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the Commission for the Organization of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. After the presentation of credentials, F.-S. Wogderess and S. Dambadarja had a friendly discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 May 83 p 1] 9967

NEW COMBINE--Adjustment and testing work has been started at several enterprises and shops of the new furniture and cardboard combine being built in Ulaanbaatar with the technical and economic assistance of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The new combine consists of a furniture plant, an enterprise for the production of composition board and wood panels, and a cardboard factory. C. Suren, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian side of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Romanian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and L. Fazekas, deputy prime minister of the Romanian government and chairman of the Romanian side of the Intergovernmental Romanian-Mongolian Committee, in our country on a working visit, familiarized themselves with the course of the adjustment and experimental work at the combine. Comrades C. Suren and L. Fazekas set a goal for the Mongolian and Romanian construction and installation workers and engineering and technical personnel working on the combine, to complete successfully the equipment adjustment and in the near future, to ensure that the combine is ready to be put into permanent operation. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 May 83 p 3] 9967

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLUB--The regular academic year has come to an end in the Ulaanbaatar club "Young Students of Russian", which unites upperclass pupils from the many schools in the Mongolian capital. The club's program of activities was full and varied. Experienced teachers from a branch of the Soviet Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin helped the children expand their knowledge in the area of the Russian language and acquainted them with the multinational Soviet culture and arts, the heroic history of the Country of Soviets, and the successes of the peoples of the USSR in communist construction. The young club members prepared interesting reports and presentations on the peaceful Soviet foreign policy and on their friendship with their peers from the USSR. An important role in the club's activities was also played by thematic evenings and meetings dedicated to significant events and anniversaries in the life of the peoples of the two countries; and by readers' conferences, public debates, and meetings with interesting people. The Russian language enjoys great love and popularity in Mongolia. Today every fourth resident of the MPR studies it in school, technical school, a higher education institute of the republic, or in special courses organized at industrial and agricultural enterprises at the initiative of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 May 83 p 4] 9967

VIDEO-TELEPHONE LINE--While the 18th Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League was in progress, the first video-telephone line in Mongolia was

put into operation; it joins Ulaanbaatar with one of the remote western regions--Hobd aymag. As D. Garam-ochir, first deputy minister of communications of the MPR, stated, the first video-telephone line is the result of the intensive labor of Mongolian communications workers. They put into production many new undertakings and rationalization proposals. An example of this is the construction and putting into permanent operation of the new video-telephone line, he noted. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1356 GMT 31 May 83] 9967

TELEGRAM SENT--Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a congratulatory telegram to the president of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba, on the occasion of the national holiday of Tunisia. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 1 Jun 83] 9967

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DAY--Today a regular meeting of the "Nature and Man" club was held in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Ulaanbaatar; it was dedicated to the World Environmental Protection Day which is to be observed 5 June. At the meeting questions were discussed involving international cooperation in the area of protecting nature, and the experience of protecting nature and the environment in the USSR. Ways of resolving problems of protecting the natural environment under conditions of a socialist society were shown in a photo exhibition called "Protecting the Environment and Reserves of the USSR". [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1427 GMT 2 Jun 83] 9967

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION--D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, today received a delegation of workers from the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], led by L. Pezlar, secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee; the group is here in connection with the plan for inter-party cooperation between the MPRP and the CPCZ. Present at the discussion were C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Basansuren, sector chief of the MPRP Central Committee; E. Dorjsuren, first deputy minister of culture of the MPR; J. Batartsogt, MPR deputy minister of culture; other officials, and V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 2 Jun 83] 9967

TELEGRAM SENT--Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a congratulatory telegram to A. Pertini, president of Italy, on the occasion of the Italian national holiday. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 2 Jun 83] 9967

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